

B A R R Y     B O R O U G H     C O U N C I L .

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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A N N U A L     R E P O R T

FOR THE

YEAR

1946.

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Mary Lennox, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,  
D.P.H.(Wales).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,  
Deputy Medical Superintendent  
to the  
Council's Hospitals,  
Deputy Port Medical Officer.

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Public Health Department,  
Woodlands Road,  
BARRY, Glam.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Barry Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The delay in presenting the Annual Report for this District for the year 1946, is due to the sudden and untimely death of the late Dr.E.I.Davies, which took place on 22nd.June,1947. It is fitting that reference should be made to his labours in the interests of Public Health, both locally and generally. He served the Barry Corporation for 26 years, first as Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and for the past eleven years as Medical Officer of Health. The late Dr. Davies had a distinguished scholastic career and he brought his knowledge to bear on all phases of his public duties. The compilation of this report was commenced by him and it is my privilege to complete it for publication.

The Report is based on the various Government Circulars that apply to Barry, and concerns the Public Health work of the Town and includes the work of the Port Health Authority.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Vital Statistics. - These figures are based on the information supplied by the Registrar General. The birth-rate for 1946 was 21.5 per 1,000 population, being an increase of 1.2 per 1,000 population when compared with the rate for 1945. The death-rate was 11.8 compared with 13.8 for the previous year. Of the deaths registered, 52.3% occurred at 65 years of age and over. The number of infant deaths registered was 38, making an infant mortality rate of 47 per 1,000 live births - the rate for 1945 being 55. 17 deaths occurred during the first week of life and 9 between the first and fourth weeks. Of the 38 deaths, the cause of death of 9 was given as Premature Birth.

Infectious Diseases. - The incidence of infectious disease was slightly less than during 1945. 358 cases were notified as against 403 during the previous year. 120 of these cases were removed to hospital and the remainder treated at home. Scarlet Fever showed a slight increase, 100 cases were notified compared with 85 for 1945. Diphtheria showed a further decrease. 20 cases were notified as against 35 in the previous year.

During 1938, on the advice of the late Dr. Davies, the Council introduced a scheme of voluntary immunisation against Diphtheria, and this has certainly paid good dividends as will be seen from the following table.

Year.	No. of cases of Diphtheria notified.	Deaths.
1938	299	5
1939	118	7
1940	84	4
1941	110	5
1942	56	6
1943	25	-
1944	23	-
1945	35	-
1946	20	-



It will be seen that the number of cases of Diphtheria during 1946 was the lowest on record, and this low incidence is one of the outstanding achievements of the Public Health Service during the past 8 years. The control of this disease, which took a heavy toll of child life and caused endless suffering from its complications, has been accomplished by the work carried out in the protection of the children by immunisation. It has also meant a financial saving by the Council in its costs of their Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The immunisation campaign was continued during the year. The Health Visitors during their Home Visiting explain the object of immunisation to the parents and make the necessary appointments for this to be carried out. In addition, each child, on its first birthday, receives from the Public Health Department, a Greeting Card carrying immunisation propaganda.

One session per week is devoted to immunisation against diphtheria.

At the end of the year, 87.7% of children between the age of 5 and 15 years, and 71.5% of infants between 1 and 5 years had been protected by immunisation.

Maternity and Child Welfare. - Further progress was made in this section of the Public Health Service during the year. The Council acquired from the Welsh Board of Health, the Gas Cleansing Unit attached to the Accident and Surgical Hospital, which was converted, by the Borough Engineer, into a very well-planned Ante-Natal Clinic. It comprises waiting room, cubicle room, nurses' and doctor's rooms.

Owing to the large number of mothers attending this clinic, it was found necessary to increase the weekly sessions from two to three.

After her first visit, the mother is given an appointment card showing the date and time of her next visit, thus obviating the mother from waiting for any length of time.

In August, 1946, the Council introduced a Scheme of Home Helps for maternity cases. Details of this Scheme will be found in the body of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

Accident and Surgical Hospital. - In December, 1946, Mr. J. Glyn Bowen, F.R.C.S.(Eng.) resigned his position as Surgeon to this hospital, and the Council were fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. H. M. Grant, F.R.C.S.(Edin.), who commenced duties on 26th. December, 1946.

#### PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

There was little improvement in the trade of the Port during the year but it is hoped that an improvement will take place as trade conditions improve. Barry has facilities surpassed by few ports in the Country, and as the coal export trade is practically non-existent, a bigger share of both import and export trade should be allocated to Barry.

The statistics relating to health sanitation are set out and are satisfactory. The incidence of infectious disease does not reveal any matter for comment and this is particularly gratifying having regard to conditions obtaining in foreign countries.

I feel sure that the late Dr. Davies would wish me to express his thanks to the Members of the Corporation for their kindness and support and to the officers of the Public Health and other Departments for their co-operation and assistance.

I should like to add my thanks to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance in the production of this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Mary Lennox,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1947.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA. - 4,265.6 acres.

POPULATION. - For the statistical purposes of this Report the Registrar General's mid-year 1946 estimate of 38,010 has been used.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	
Live (Legitimate Births (Illegitimate	766 51	400 23	366 28		21.5
Stillbirths ...	31	17	14	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and stillbirths) Births ...	37.7
Deaths ...	449	257	192	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...	11.8
Deaths from pregnancy and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth				(from Sepsis... (from Other Causes	0.0 1.18

Death rate of Infants under one year of age : -

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	47
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	40
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	137
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	...	...	...	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	2

BIRTHS - According to the Registrar General the births in Barry during 1946 numbered 817 (423 males and 394 females), this being 77 more than last year. The birth-rate was 21.5 compared with 20.3 in 1945.

The illegitimate births registered during 1946 numbered 51 (23 males and 28 females).

DEATHS. - The number of deaths for the year was 449, of this total 257 were males and 192 females. The death-rate from all causes was 11.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 13.8 for the previous year.

The deaths for all ages for the year were as follows : -

Under one year	...	...	...	38
One and under two years	...	...	...	3
Two and under five years	...	...	...	3
Five and under fifteen years.	...	...	...	8
Fifteen and under twenty-five years...	...	...	...	7
Twenty-five and under forty-five years	...	...	...	32
Forty-five and under sixty-five years.	...	...	...	123
Sixty-five years and upwards.	...	...	...	235
Total	...	...	...	449

The number of deaths in each Ward are shown as follows : -

Cadoxton	...	...	...	53
Castleland	...	...	...	55
Court	...	...	...	49
Dock	...	...	...	56
High Street	...	...	...	63
Holton	...	...	...	92
Park	...	...	...	81
Total	...	...	...	449



Table III.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1946.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population. Live Births. Still Births.	Annual Death rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1000 Births Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	
		All Causes.	Ent- eric Fever.	Sm- all Pox.	Meas- les.	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- ther- ia.	Infl- uen- za.			
England and Wales.	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	4.4	43	
126 Great Towns including London.	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	46	
148 Smaller Towns (adjusted Popu- lation 25,000 - 50,000).	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	2.8	37	
London.	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	41	
BARRY. ....	21.5	0.82	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.13	2.4	38

Of the 449 deaths, 421 were certified by registered medical practitioners, the District Coroner certified 26 deaths, and 2 were uncertified.

The variation in the mortality from selected causes at all ages during the year can be conveniently followed in Table 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH. - Table 11 shows the classification of the causes of death as recorded by the Registrar General.

TABLE 11.

Cause of Death.				Males.	Females.	Rate.
All Causes.				257	192	11.8
1.	Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fevers	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	1	-	0.026
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	-	0.026
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	...	...	18	9	0.710
7.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	2	3	0.131
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	-	1	0.026
9.	Influenza	...	...	3	2	0.131
10.	Measles	...	...	-	-	-
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio Encephalitis	...	...	-	-	-
12.	Acute Infectious Lethargica	...	...	-	-	-
13m.	Cancer Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus..	...	...	3	-	0.079
13f.	Cancer Uterus	...	...	-	3	0.079
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	10	4	0.368
15.	Cancer of Breast	...	...	1	4	0.131
16.	Cancer of all other sites...	...	...	17	9	0.684
17.	Diabetes	...	...	-	5	0.131
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesion	...	...	22	15	0.973
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	71	57	3.367
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	6	4	0.263
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	20	3	0.605
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	9	8	0.447
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases..	...	...	8	-	0.210
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	3	-	0.079
25.	Diarrhoea (Under two years of age)...	...	...	1	1	0.052
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	1	2	0.079
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	4	5	0.236
28.	Nephritis	...	...	8	10	0.473
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis...	...	...	-	-	-
30.	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	-	1	0.026
31.	Premature Births	...	...	6	8	0.368
32.	Congenital Malformations, birth injury, etc.	...	...	6	5	0.289
33.	Suicide	...	...	7	1	0.210
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	1	-	0.026
35.	Other Violent Causes	...	...	2	2	0.105
36.	All Other Causes	...	...	26	30	1.473
Deaths of Infants under one year.						
	Total	...	...	19	19	
	Legitimate..	...	...	15	16	
	Illegitimate	...	...	4	3	
Live Births						
	Total	...	...	423	294	21.5
	Legitimate..	...	...	400	366	
	Illegitimate	...	...	23	28	
Stillbirths						
	Total	...	...	17	14	
	Legitimate..	...	...	15	13	
	Illegitimate	...	...	2	1	



CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT DISEASES. - The Cancer death-rate for 1946 was 13.42 per 10,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 19.2 per 10,000 in 1945.

The systems affected by this disease are shown in Table 11.

HEART DISEASE. - Deaths from this disease show a decrease, the death-rate in 1946 was 33.67 per 10,000 of population as against 36.22 per 10,000 for 1945.

BRONCHITIS. - The death-rate for 1946 was 6.05 per 10,000 of the population as compared with 8.23 for 1945.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NURSING IN THE HOME. - General nursing is carried out by the Barry & District Nursing Association who visit any patient on being communicated with by the doctor in attendance on the case.

During 1946, the Barry & District Nursing Association opened a block of 8 beds, for maternity cases, at the Woodlands Road Nursing Home. Arrangements were made with the Nursing Association for the Council to have sole use of 4 beds for mothers who had attended the Corporations's Ante-Natal Clinic.

The total number of confinements at this Institution during the year was 125.

LABORATORY SERVICE. - The following table shows the results of examinations of suspected specimens sent to the Cardiff & County Public Health Laboratory during the year.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1946.

Specimen.	Number.	Results.	
		Negative.	Positive.
Suspected Diphtheria.	..... 400	342	58
Suspected Enteric Fever	..... 13	13	-
Suspected Ringworm	..... 1	1	-
Suspected Tuberculosis	..... 35	35	-
Other Examinations	..... 1	-	1
Totals :-	..... 450	391	59

#### HOSPITALS.

(1) TUBERCULOSIS. - The Sully Hospital is maintained by the King Edward VII National Memorial Association, and accommodation is provided for 300 patients - 150 men and 150 women. In addition, there are five post-operative recovery beds and six beds for sick staff. Of the 300 beds, 250 are for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 50 for pulmonary cases who have articular lesions.

(2) MATERNITY. - During the year there has been a great demand for the institutional treatment of maternity cases. This has been brought about by the increased number of young married women living in rooms unsuitable for accouchement; and also the difficulty experienced by expectant mothers in obtaining assistance during their 'lying-in' period.

This has resulted in selecting certain types of cases for admission to Institutions. Only complicated cases of pregnancy and those where it was impossible on account of unsuitable home conditions, or lack of adequate home help, being sanctioned for admission to either the local Woodlands Road Nursing Home, or the City Lodge, Cardiff.

The total number of cases admitted to these Institutions were :-

(1) Nursing Home, Woodlands Road, Barry.	....	125
(2) City Lodge, Cardiff.	.....	151
(3) Llandough Hospital, Penarth.	....	30
(4) Central Homes, Pontypridd.	....	2
Total.	....	<u>308</u>



VITAL STATISTICS. - Table 1 shows the vital statistics of the District during the years 1942 - 1946.

TABLE 1.

Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not Registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
	Nett	Rate.					Under 1 year.		At all ages.	
	No.		No.	Rate.			Rate per 1,000 nett births.	No.	Rate.	
1946.	817	21.5	387	10.8	52	114	38	47	449	11.8
1945.	743	20.3	415	11.38	45	133	41	55	503	13.8
1944.	746	20.3	413	11.2	48	100	34	46	456	12.6
1943.	743	20.3	395	10.8	73	110	30	40	432	11.8
1942.	747	19.2	425	11.0	64	105	37	50	466	12.0

(3) CHILDREN. - There is no local children's hospital. A small children's ward for accident and surgical cases is provided at the Council's Accident and Surgical Hospital.

(4) FEVER. - Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Colcot Road, the number of beds available being 42. The total number of cases treated during the year being 155.

On account of the fact that there are no cubicle wards in this hospital, the Council have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Council to receive patients suffering from diseases of the enteric group, cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, and meningitis other than tuberculous.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1946.

Disease.	Remain ing Dec.31 1945.	ADMISSIONS.												Total No. of Cases.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Scarlet Fev:	4	3	9	9	12	4	6	10	7	15	6	4	5	94
" "obs.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria.	5	4	6	4	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	25
" obs.	2	1	4	2	7	2	3	3	2	1	3	4	-	34
Chicken Pox.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals -	12	8	19	16	20	6	9	14	10	17	10	9	5	155

(5) SMALLPOX. - The Smallpox Hospital situated off the Weycock Road has had no case for several years.

(6) ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL. - This is a 39 bedded hospital situated in Wyndham Street, overlooking the Central Park. It is a modern and up-to-date surgical hospital. It deals with accidents and acute surgical cases of all types.

The work performed at this hospital is shown in the following table :-

In-Patients.

Patients remaining in  
Hospital. 1/1/46..... 27  
Patients admitted up to  
31st. December, 1946..... 1,019  
Total..... 1,046

Operations.

Major operations performed.. 714  
Minor operations performed. 1,809  
Total... 2,523

Patients remaining in  
Hospital 31.12.46..... 37  
Patients discharged,  
cured or relieved..... 984  
Patients died..... 25  
Total... 1,046

Operations for removal of  
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids. 221  
Total number of days  
spent in hospital..... 9,333  
Average No. of days per  
patient spent in hospital.. 9.0

The total number of attendances in Out-Patient Department.. 23,960

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. - The Council are in possession of two modern ambulances, one for the removal of accident and surgical cases, and the other for the removal of infectious diseases to the various Isolation Hospitals for which the Council have made provisions. Details of the journeys will be found in the following table :-



Name of Service.	Number of journeys Outside the Barry area.	Number of journeys within the Barry area.	Totals.
Public Health Service.	1	80	81
Maternity & Child Welfare.	208	69	277
Accident & Surgical Hospital.	54	2,723	2,777
Infectious Diseases Hospital.	20	653	673
Small Pox Hospital.	-	4	4
Miscellaneous.	69	12	81
Totals -	352	3,541	3,893

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) INFANT MORTALITY. - There were 817 births during the year, and 38 deaths of children under one year of age, resulting in an infant mortality rate of 47 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with 55 for 1945.

Of the 38 deaths, 17 occurred during the first week of life, and 9 between the first and fourth weeks.

The following table shows the causes of death of children under one year of age :-

1946. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age

	Under 1 week.	1 - 2 weeks.	2 - 3 weeks.	3 - 4 weeks.	Total number 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3 mths. and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 mths. and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under one year.
All Causes - Certified.	17	5	-	3	25	3	4	3	1	36
Uncertified.	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Amytonia Congenita.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia Pallida.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ateloctasis.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
Cervical Adenitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cong: Malformation of Heart.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cong: Trachea-Oesoph:Fist:	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions.	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3
Gastro Enteritis.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Inanition.	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Intra Cranial Haemorrhage.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intussesception.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lobar Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity.	9	3	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	14
Tubercular Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals -	17	5	-	4	26	4	4	3	1	38

Nett Births	(Total.....	817	Nett Deaths under one year of age.	(Total.....	38
	(Legitimate....	766		(Legitimate....	31
	(Illegitimate..	51		(Illegitimate..	7

Stillbirths. (Total..... 31  
(Legitimate..... 28  
(Illegitimate... 3



(b) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. - During the year 782 live births and 27 stillbirths were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act.

The midwives notified 563 live births, whilst parents and doctors notified 219 . 11 stillbirths were notified by midwives and 16 by doctors.

(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY. - There was one death from maternal causes during the year. The maternal death-rate equalled 1.18 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The respective figures for puerperal sepsis and other puerperal causes being, puerperal sepsis 0.0 and other puerperal causes 1.18 as compared with 0.0 and 3.9 for 1945.

(d) HEALTH VISITING. - Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year :-

To expectant Mothers.....	First Visits..	196.	Total Visits	322
To infants under one year of age..	"	"	"	3,693
To children one to five years.....	"	"	"	4,219

INFANT FEEDING. - The following table shows the method of feeding of children under one year of age :-

Method of Feeding.	New Births.	Two Mths.	Four Mths.	Seven Mths.	Nine Mths.	12 Mths.	Total.
Breast Only.	562	390	272	56	1	-	1,281
Breast & Cows Milk.	11	4	8	1	3	-	27
Breast & Other Foods.	38	31	53	157	52	-	331
Cows Milk Only.	9	18	21	17	17	-	82
Dried Milk Only.	123	180	201	133	58	-	695
Milk & Other Foods.	6	11	25	187	374	162	765
Condensed Milk and Patent Foods.	15	16	25	24	10	7	97
Other Foods.	1	-	3	5	25	381	415
Totals -	765	650	608	580	540	550	3,693

HOME VISITING OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE. - The following table shows the results of 4,219 visits to children over one and under school age.

Age.	Number Visited.	Number Defective.	Referred Own Doctor.	Referred Clinic.
15 months.	536	135	18	117
18 months.	512	69	22	47
21 months.	449	55	22	33
2 years.	512	47	17	30
2½ years.	478	39	13	26
3 years.	475	36	17	19
3½ years.	462	30	13	17
4 years.	463	30	8	22
4½ years.	272	10	1	9
5 years.	60	3	1	2
Totals -	4,219	454	132	322

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. - This clinic functions thrice weekly. The personnel consists of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and two Health Visitors.

In June, 1946, the Clinic was transferred to new premises situated near the Accident and Surgical Hospital, Wyndham Street.

During the year, 527 expectant mothers were seen and made a total of 2,976 attendances. The average individual attendance during pregnancy was 5.6 Of the 782 births notified during the year 67.4% of the mothers had received ante-natal care at the Clinic.

The following abnormalities were discovered amongst the mothers :-

Anaemia .....	20
Varicose Veins .....	32
Small Measurements .....	20
Albuminuria ..	4
Oedema of feet .....	6
High Blood Pressure ....	8
Pre-eclampsia .....	17
Organic Heart Disease...	3
Gingivitis ...	2
Suspected Tuberculosis..	2
Threatened Abortion.....	3
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage.	4
Disproportion..	4
Hydramnios ....	5
Placenta Praevia .....	2
Syphilis .....	5
Cholecystitis..	1
Hyperemesis.....	1
Fibroids .....	2
Ovarian Cyst...	1
Cystocele.....	2
Asthma .....	2
Diabetes .....	1

In addition, 40 cases of malpresentation were discovered and corrected.

69 mothers were recommended to have their confinements in hospital on account of abnormalities of pregnancy or potential difficult labour.

The following list shows the abnormalities :-

Pre-eclampsia. ....	17
High Blood Pressure.....	4
Abnormal Presentation....	6
Hydrocephalic Foetus,....	2
Small Pelvis..	11
Ante-partum Haemorrhage..	1
Hydramnios.....	2
Old Tuberculosis .....	3
Varicose Veins. ....	1
Asthma .....	1
Poor General Condition...	2
Haematuria.....	2
Cystocele.....	1
Fibroids .....	1
Syphilis .....	2
Congenital Heart Disease.	1
Placenta Praevia .....	1
Diabetes .....	1
Rh. Negative...	9
Poor Obstetric History...	1

The number of mothers admitted to the City Lodge on account of unsuitable home conditions was 52. (Own doctors emergency cases - 34). The number admitted to the Woodlands Road Nursing Home was 54.

During the year, 29 expectant mothers were x-rayed at the Accident and Surgical Hospital for confirmation of diagnosis.



Of the 527 cases examined, 22 were found not to be pregnant, 8 miscarriages occurred and 11 stillbirths were notified.

Causes of Stillbirths.

Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	2
Congenital abnormalities (Foetus)	....			3
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	1
Cause unknown	....	.....	.....	5

The number of unmarried mothers attending Clinic was 18. Of these, 10 had their confinements at hospital, six at home with their parents, and two left district.

The number of premature births amongst mothers attending the Clinic during the year was 20. 3 were stillbirths (shown in previous table); 4 died during the first week, the mothers of three of them showed the following abnormalities during pregnancy, one pre-eclampsia, one diabetic and one severe ante-partum haemorrhage. 13 babies were thriving at the end of the year.

372 routine blood tests were carried out during the year and of these 5 gave positive W.R. 4 mothers received treatment at the Glamorgan County Branch Clinic and were delivered of healthy babies. The other received no treatment and was delivered of a stillbirth.

322 tests were done of which 56 were Rh. negative. The husbands of 33 of these had blood tests - 7 were Rh. negative and the other 26 Rh. positive. None had irregular antibodies. 44 of these were followed up and the results showed that 41 had normal labour and normal children. One had a stillbirth at eight months, one a premature baby which died at one week, the mother being diabetic. One premature living - no jaundice.

(e) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. - Three half-days a week have been set apart for the work of this branch of the Public Health Service. During 1946, the following attendances were made at the Centres :-

	Barry Dock.	Barry Island.	Total.
Babies (Under one year).	5,381	1,217	6,598
Children (Under school age),	1,247	274	1,521
Totals -	6,628	1,491	8,119

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC. - The Clinic functions for the dual purpose of giving advice to mothers suffering from complaints peculiar to women and advice on contraception where pregnancy would be detrimental to the health of the mother.

During the year, the Clinic was open on 23 sessions and 243 attendances were made, making an average of 10.5 patients per session. 80 new cases were seen and the remainder re-visits.

HOME HELPS. - In August, 1946, the Corporation established a Scheme of Home Helps for the provision of domestic assistance in the home for women at the time of their confinement.

Two full-time Home Helps were appointed and one in a part-time capacity.



The following is a brief outline of their duties -

- (1) To keep the home clean and orderly.
- (2) To wash and bath children when necessary and be responsible for their general care.
- (3) Cook and serve meals for the family.
- (4) To be responsible for the family washing from the day of confinement only.
- (5) To undertake the careful shopping for the family, including the purchase of rationed goods.
- (6) To assist in the care of aged and infirm persons of the household who are normally dependent on the mother of the family.
- (7) She must provide her own food.

The Home Helps are provided with overalls and a domestic bag, containing scrubbing brushes, dusters, dish cloths, etc., for use in the homes where these facilities are not available.

The Home Helps are paid at the rate of £3 per week plus travelling expenses.

Patients are assessed for the services of a Home Help according to the family income and the charges range from "free service" to 8/6d. per day, on a graduated scale.

The Scheme operates as follows :-

- (a) Bookings are made by expectant mothers at the Public Health Office in advance of their confinements and the necessary forms of application issued.
- (b) Upon return of these forms, appropriate assessment is made and the Health Visitor inspects the home concerned and reports as to suitability and necessity for the Help.
- (c) The accepted applicant is informed that a Home Help will be provided at the time of her confinement for a period of 14 days. If for medical reasons the Help Services are required for a further period, extensions may be granted up to a month.

Eight cases were provided with the services of a Home Help.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT. - The following cases of children under school age received operative treatment :-

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.....	18
Dental Caries.....	16

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34

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OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. - During 1946, one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified. The case responded to treatment and vision was unimpaired.

DENTAL TREATMENT. - On the transfer of the functions of the School Medical Services to the Glamorgan County Council, arrangements were made with that Authority for dental treatment, for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, to be given by their Dental Surgeon at the Dental Clinic. The charges agreed upon were 3/6d. per complete treatment (excluding dentures) for mothers, and 3d. for children.

Your Deputy Medical Officer of Health administered anaesthetics for all the Maternity and Child Welfare cases. The arrangement worked very satisfactorily and during the year, 55 mothers and 16 children received treatment.

The following table shows the work done during 1946.

	No. of attend ances.	Extractions		Fillings.		Dress ings.	Ana esth esia	Dentures.		
		Perm anent	Temp orary	Perm anent	Temp orary.			Part ial	Comp lete	Rep airs
Mothers.	128	107	-	3	-	28	30	3	2	-
Children.	39	-	20	-	15	14	7	-	-	-
Totals.	167	107	20	3	15	42	37	3	2	-

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC. - During the year, Dr. Rupert Parry, Cardiff was appointed part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. 18 cases of defective vision were submitted to refraction and of these, 12 were corrected by spectacles being prescribed.

ORTHOPAEDICS. - Cases of physically defective children under school age are referred from the Centres to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff for treatment. The expenses incurred in necessitous cases are paid out of the funds of the Neale Trust.

During the year, 24 cases received remedial treatment at the Hospital.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION. - The Barry Borough Council is the Registration and Supervising Authority. The Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors are the appointed Infant Protection Officers. There are five adopted children on the Register and they are visited at regular intervals by the Health Visitors.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Notifiable Diseases. - 358 cases of notifiable diseases were notified during the year as compared with 403 for the previous year. 120 were removed to hospital and the remainder treated at home. A complete tabulated statement of all notifiable diseases that occurred during the year is attached.

SCARLET FEVER. - During the year the prevalence of this disease increased. 100 cases were notified, and of these, 90 were removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA. - The prevalence of this disease decreased during the year, there being 20 cases notified, as against 35 for the previous year. All the cases were admitted to hospital. In addition, 34 other cases were hospitalised and treated for various non-diphtheritic conditions such as tonsillitis, quinsy, vincent's angina, and septic conditions of nose and throat.

There were no deaths amongst cases of Diphtheria. The case fatality rate for this disease was 0.0 per cent, the 'attack' rate being 0.52 per 1,000 population.



IMMUNISATION. - The number of children dealt with during 1946 was as follows :-

Number of children who completed the full course of  
immunisation..... 744

Total number of children under 15 years of age who have been immunised amounts to 6,423.

ENTERIC FEVER. (including Paratyphoid). - No case of this group of diseases was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. - During the year, 4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified as compared with 3 for 1945.

PNEUMONIA. - 26 cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notified during the year, compared with 15 for 1945. The death-rate was 0.447 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.686 for 1945.

ERYSIPELAS. - This disease showed an increase during the year. 11 cases were notified as against 5 during the preceding year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. - This disease has already been referred to under the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. - No case of this disease was notified during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. - 4 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever were notified during 1946. The death-rate was 0.026 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES. - This disease showed a marked decrease during the year. 24 cases were notified, compared with 178 in 1945. No death occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH. - 94 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1946. 1 death occurred, the death-rate being 0.026 per 1,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS - PULMONARY. - Sixty-five cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with fifty-two for 1945.

OTHER FORMS TUBERCULOSIS. - Eight cases of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified during 1946, as compared with fifteen for 1945.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.710 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.768 for 1945.

The death-rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was 0.131 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.164 for 1945.

The following table shows the classification of new cases and deaths during 1946, according to age groups and sex :-



Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 - 10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	2	10	-	1	-	1	-	1
20 - 25	6	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
25 - 35	12	10	-	1	3	2	-	-
35 - 45	4	1	-	-	5	2	1	-
45 - 65	8	3	2	-	7	2	-	-
65 & Upwards	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Totals -	36	29	3	5	18	9	2	3

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It was not necessary to take action under these Regulations, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Section 172.

No action was taken under this section, which empowers the Council to apply for an Order for the removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1946.

- 17 -

Disease.	Number of cases notified.													No. of cases notified in each Ward.						Deaths.															
	At all ages.	Under one year.	1 - 2 years.	2 - 3 years.	3 - 4 years.	4 - 5 years.	5 - 10 years.	10 - 15 years.	15 - 25 years.	25 - 35 years.	35 - 45 years.	45 - 65 years.	65 Yrs. & upwards.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cadoxton Ward.	Castleland Ward.	Court Ward.	Holton Ward.	High Street Ward.	Park Ward.	Dock Ward.	At all ages.	Under one year.	1 - 2 years.	2 - 3 years.	3 - 4 years.	4 - 5 years.	5 - 10 years.	10 - 15 years.	15 - 25 years.	25 - 35 years.	35 - 45 years.	45 - 65 years.	65 Yrs. & Upwards.	
Scarlet Fever.	100	-	6	5	6	9	37	26	6	4	3	-	-	90	19	14	13	21	10	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	20	-	-	1	2	2	5	3	4	4	3	-	-	20	5	1	5	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Folliculitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	5	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia.	26	3	2	4	2	1	3	-	1	2	4	3	1	1	7	4	4	4	1	-	6	6	17	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erythema T.B.	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22	5	11	-	-	9	10	4	18	10	6	8	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7	9	3	
Other Forms T.B.	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles.	24	2	9	3	4	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	13	13	28	5	4	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough.	94	9	15	7	13	23	21	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chicken Pox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals -	358	17	32	21	27	36	69	37	43	33	14	22	7	120	76	47	44	86	33	27	45	51	8	2	2	-	-	-	4	6	8	11	10		

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER. - The whole of the area of the Corporation is supplied by water from Taff Fechan and is good in quality and plentiful in quantity. The water is received in a storage reservoir at St. Lythans and distributed throughout the district. Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are periodically made and the results are invariably good.

In addition to the supply for domestic consumption, the Corporation undertakes to supply a considerable quantity of water to the Great Western Railway Company for its docks and railway undertakings.

With the exception of a small number of temporary bungalows in the outlying portions of the district, the whole of the dwelling houses have separate piped supplies, and no houses are supplied by means of stand-pipes.

Copies of typical Chemical and Bacteriological results are set out below :-

Chemical Analysis.						Date of Analysis. November 25th., 1946.
Appearance in two-foot tube	...	...	...	...	...	Pale green - clear.
Reaction	...	...	...	...	...	PH - 7.2
Colour (Burgess Scale)	...	...	...	...	...	25 units
Total Hardness -						5.2
(a) Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	-
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
Nitrates (N.)	...	...	...	...	...	Pract. Nil.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (in 4 hours at 80 degrees F.)..						-
Saline (or "Free" Ammonia)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0008
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0030
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Nitrites (N)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Microscopic Examination of the Sediment	...	...	...	...	...	Trace. Amorphous debris diatoms.
..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	
Volume of Sediment..	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
Remarks.	...	...	...	...	...	A fairly soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.
..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	
<u>Bacteriological Analysis.</u>						
Bacteria developing per m.l. at 20 degrees C.	...	...	...	...	...	-
Bacteria developing per m.l. at 37 degrees C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
B. Coli present in..	...	...	...	...	...	- m.l.
B. Coli absent from.	...	...	...	...	...	50 m.l.
Remarks	...	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. - There are no streams of any size in the area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. - There are two main sea outfall systems of sewerage disposal in the area, one situated at Cold Knap in the western end, and the other at Bendrick Rocks in the eastern end of the town. The sewers discharge below low water mark.

Three small septic tank installations operate in the west end of the district, but these will be done away with when an additional sewer is constructed in the Porthkerry Park area.



DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE (continued). - Flooding takes place in certain areas of the town during heavy weather and ultimately the question of additional outfall sewers will have to be considered.

With the exception of a few farmsteads and outlying houses, all other premises are connected to the public sewer.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1946.

<u>REGISTERED PREMISES</u>	No. on Register	No. of Inspections.	No. of Premises where Nuisances or Defects discovered.	No. of Notices served.	No. of Re-visits.
Common Lodging Houses	1	5	-	-	-
Seamen's Lodging Houses	38	111	2	2	4
Cowsheds	18	72	11	11	26
Dairies & Milkshops	84	120	12	12	19
Bakehouses	26	85	12	12	25
Factories	115	213	29	29	51
Total -	282	606	66	66	125
OTHER PREMISES -					
House Inspection		1288	620	563	1375
Testing of Drains		81	(included above)		106
Schools & Public Buildings		18	-	-	-
Tents and Vans		19	-	-	27
Lanes and Dumps		128	16	-	36
Total -		1534	636	563	1544
INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, &c. -					
Butchers' premises		170	2	2	7
Grocers' & Provision shops		219	6	6	14
Fish & Fruit premises		240	27	27	46
Fish Friers' premises		36	4	4	16
Total -		665	39	39	83
GRAND TOTAL -	282	2805	741	668	1752

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS. - Particulars of inspection, and action taken in respect of premises controlled by Byelaws and Regulations are detailed in the summary of sanitary work carried out during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. - There is only one common lodging house in the district, registered to accommodate 22 persons. This house has been frequently inspected and the Byelaws found to be generally well observed.

The accommodation is more than sufficient to meet the requirements.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES. - There are 38 seamen's lodging houses in the district, registered to accommodate 254 seamen. The houses are well kept and regulated, and are subject to constant supervision.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS. - There are only a few tents, vans and sheds in the district, and little difficulty is experienced with them.

FACTORIES. - The factories and workshops in the district have been systematically inspected and the details are set out in table below :-

1. INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power.	86	4	-
FACTORIES without mechanical power.	103	19	-
X. OTHER PREMISES under the act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	24	6	-
Total -	213	29	-
X. Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Causing Prosec- utions.
Want of cleanliness. (S.1)	16	16	-	-
Overcrowding. (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation. (S.4)	2	2	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. (S.7)				
(insufficient.	1	1	-	-
(unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	-
(not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences.	-	-	-	-
Total -	29	29	-	-

HOUSING. - (a) CLEARANCE & IMPROVEMENT AREAS. - Barry is a comparatively new town and consequently no areas have been scheduled for "Clearance" or "Improvement".

(b) DEMOLITIONS. - The few houses that were unfit for human habitation have already been demolished.

HOUSING REPAIRS. - During the year, a considerable amount of remedial work was carried out but difficulties as to labour and material still exist. Whilst the drive for new houses is necessary, the urgency of the maintenance of existing properties is equally essential. Generally speaking, building contractors in the area have more work in this connection than they can cover, owing to the shortage of certain classes of skilled craftsmen.

HOUSE LETTING SCHEME. - 1,518 houses were examined in connection with the Corporation's house letting scheme and reports as to overcrowding, cleanliness, maintenance of premises were submitted to the appropriate Committee.



DRAINS. - During the year, 81 drains were tested upon complaint or after repairs had been carried out. It has been pointed out in previous reports that all drains are subject to inspection before being closed in.

RODENT CONTROL. - Rodent control has been exercised in this area since the Rats & Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Corporation have had a rodent operator in their service since the Act came into operation. The absence of refuse tips and the fact that the Town is properly sewered has kept down the incidence of rats to a minimum. Complaints received are immediately investigated and the Ministry of Food's methods of destruction are followed. Sewers are periodically pre-baited and the results indicate the value of the work done.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. - The bi-weekly removal of house refuse and the daily removal of trade refuse is carried out by means of mechanical transport. Salvage work in connection with the post-war effort is maintained in conjunction with public cleansing and trucks are attached to freighters in order that suitable material can be kept separate from the ordinary household refuse, which is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor and burnt.

BED BUG. - 67 complaints were investigated as to the presence of bed bugs, and generally speaking, the reports indicated only slight infestation.

In Corporation houses, employees are sent to disinfect by means of insecticides, blow-lamps, etc., and in privately owned houses, instructions are given as to the best means of dealing with bugs; insecticides are provided by the Health Department.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY. - 34 samples of milk were taken during the year and of these, 10 were reported unsatisfactory. In such cases, steps were taken with a view to the improvement of methods of production, and advice given as to the probable cause of the unsatisfactory results. Follow-up samples were taken in all cases until satisfactory results were obtained.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936. - Two retailers are licensed for the distribution of Tuberculin Tested milk, two for Pasteurised milk and three for Accredited milk.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES. - There are 18 producers and 84 retailers of milk within the area of the Council. Generally speaking, premises of both producers and retailers were kept in satisfactory condition. The quantity of milk produced within the area is relatively small, probably amounting to not more than 30% of the quantity consumed.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME. - Barry ceased to be an autonomous area for the purposes of Education on the 1st. April, 1946, and consequently, the Milk in Schools Scheme is now being administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

MEAT INSPECTION. - Meat inspection in butchers' shops is carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors and during the year, 930 lbs. of meat were found unfit for human consumption. All such meat was made use of for animal and poultry feeding. The premises of retailers were found to be well maintained and practically all were equipped with up-to-date refrigeration plants.

FOOD INSPECTION. - Food inspections were regularly carried out and during the year, 5,356 lbs. of various foods were found to be unfit for human consumption.

SHOPS AND OFFICES. - The provisions of the Shops Acts have been enforced, but restrictions placed upon trade have resulted in much shorter hours being worked than was formerly the case.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. - No complaints were received during the year as to nuisances caused by the emission of black smoke.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1946.

1. - Inspection of dwelling houses during the year. -

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).   | 1,288. |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.  | 1,375. |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.        | 586.   |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.  | 700.   |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.                                    | 2.     |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 563.   |

2. - Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	318.
--	------

3. - Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. | 15. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :- |     |
| (a) By owners.   | 12. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.   | 1.  |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 9. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-         |    |
| (a) By owners.  | 6. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.  | -- |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.    | Nil. |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.  | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. | Nil. |



4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Over-crowding.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year.  | 61.  |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein.   | 114. |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein.  | 550. |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.  | 17.  |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.  | 49.  |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.   | 231. |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.  | Nil. |
| (e) The residential portions of a few shop premises are vacant but, generally speaking, these are situated in the seafaring quarter of the town and there is a difficulty in getting persons to reside in this locality. The Authority inspected the living accommodation at the rear of many business premises but found them unsuitable for conversion into flats. |      |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No case of legal proceedings was taken during the year.

DISINFECTION.

During the year, 189 houses were disinfected, also a large quantity of bedding and clothing at the Steam Disinfector.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY OF BARRY.  
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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946.

BY THE

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER.  
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This is the 58th Annual Report on the work of the Barry Port Health Authority.

The Report covers the work of the Authority during the year and is prepared on the lines indicated in the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health to Port Health Authorities.

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JURISDICTION OF THE PORT.

The limits of jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are as follows:-

"A straight line drawn due South from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of Sully and Lavernock, and to the boundary of the said Port, a straight line drawn due South from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of St. Athan and Llantwit Major, to the boundary of the said port, and a line co-incident with that part of the boundary of the said port which lies between points at which the straight line hereinbefore mentioned meet such boundary together with the waters of the said Port of Cardiff within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said port, and every place for the time being for the mooring and anchoring of ships for such part of the said port, under regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams belonging to such part of the said port."

The contributing Riparian Authorities are the Cardiff Rural District Council, and the Cowbridge Rural District Council. The boundary of the district therefore extends from a point at Swanbridge immediately opposite the eastern side of Sully Island to a point approximately one mile West of the Leys. The latter position is known as Penry Bay.

The Medical Officer to the Port Health Authority desires to express his appreciation of the assistance received from H.M. Customs Officers, the Officers of the Great Western Railway Authorities, the Harbour Master and the Pilots, who have co-operated in the maintenance of Public Health and the prevention of disease in the port.

Mary Lennox,

Deputy Port Medical Officer,  
Port Health Authority.

October, 1947.  
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AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING 1946.

TABLE A. (Ministry of Health).

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. of vessels reported to be Defective.	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied.	No. of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	No. of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector or.				
<b>FOREIGN.</b>								
Steamers	234	577,531	16	234	60	60	2	3
X.Motors	6	26,138	-	6	1	1	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign...	240	603,669	16	240	61	61	2	3
<b>COASTWISE.</b>								
Steamers	1,403	962,654	4	701	101	97	-	-
X.Motors	327	44,142	-	120	23	23	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise	1,730	1,006,796	4	821	124	120	-	-
Total Foreign & Coastwise ...	1,970	1,610,465	20	1,061	185	181	2	3

X. Includes Mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

TABLE 11 - Ships inspected during the year.

Table 11 shows the nationality of ships inspected during the year, and it will be seen that the majority are British ships, the remainder being vessels of all nationalities, the highest proportion being American and Dutch, followed mainly by Swedish, Norwegian, Greek and Danish.

Nationality.	Motor and Steam.	Sail.	Total.
British.	1,750	-	1,750
Finnish.	4	-	4
American.	44	-	44
Norwegian.	19	-	19
Dutch.	43	-	43
Swedish.	35	-	35
U.S.S.R.	11	-	11
Danish.	16	-	16
Latvian.	1	-	1
Greek.	17	-	17
Belgian.	1	-	1
Spanish.	4	-	4
Eire.	1	-	1
Czechoslovakia.	1	-	1
Polish.	5	-	5
Chinese.	1	-	1
Panama.	9	-	9
French.	7	-	7
Italian.	1	-	1
Total.	1,970	-	1,970

11. - CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE 111.

Table B. - (Ministry of Health).

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1946.

No. of Passengers.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	Trans-migrants.
Inwards. ...	-	-	-	-
Outwards. ...	-	-	-	-

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The following figures indicate the nature and amount of trade done -



Imports.

Timber and Deals	...	...	...	4,476 tons.
Coal and Coke	...	...	...	283 "
Iron Ore	...	...	...	-
Copper and Other Ores	...	...	...	-
Iron and Steel	...	...	...	-
Pitwood and Mining Timber	...	...	...	115,945 tons.
Grain and Flour..	...	...	...	59,124 "
Oil	...	...	...	65,122 "
General Merchandise	...	...	...	18,274 "
Building Sand	...	...	...	11,827 "
Ballast	...	...	...	5,158 "

Total Imports ... 280,209 tons.

Exports.

Coal and Coke	...	...	...	1,686,798 tons.
Patent Fuel	...	...	...	-
Iron and Steel...	...	...	...	4,303 "
Tinplates	...	...	...	-
Cement	...	...	...	13,464 "
Grain and Flour..	...	...	...	19,371 "
Oil	...	...	...	31,354 "
General Merchandise	...	...	...	50,876 "
Ballast	...	...	...	92,917 "

Total Exports ... 1,899,083 tons.

Total Imports and Exports ... 2,179,292 tons.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE PORT PRINCIPALLY TRADES. - The Port principally trades with America, Canada, Newfoundland, France, Mexican Gulf, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean Ports, London and other home ports.

111. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

- (a) For the Port. Drinking water is supplied from the town supply, through the Great Western Railway Company.
- (b) For Shipping. The same supply as in (a) is used for shipping.
- (c) Water Boats. There are no water boats in use in the Port.

Fifty samples of water were taken from ships supplied.

In each case where the water was found unsatisfactory the tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking a fresh supply of water on board.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplied.

Number of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Moderate Purity.	Doubtful Purity.	Contaminated.
50	33	3	-	14

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933  
and  
Port Health (Amendment) Regulations, 1945.

(1) Arrangements for Dealing with Declaration of Health.

All Pilots immediately on boarding any foreign going vessel approaching the Port, shall hand the Master a form of Declaration of Health (P.S.1.)

(2) Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.

Vessels arriving from infected ports or having infectious disease on board are boarded by the Port Medical Officer or his Deputy and one of the Port Health Inspectors. All other vessels are boarded on arrival at the Lady Windsor Lock by one of the Port Health Inspectors.

(3) Notification to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, etc..)

Masters of vessels requiring special attention on arrival are able to get in communication with the Port Health Authority by wireless (Telegraphic Address - Portelth, Barry) giving particulars and probable time of arrival.

Pilots, and the Officers of H.M.Customs, are regularly supplied by the Port Health Authority with lists of ports where dangerous epidemic disease is known to exist.

(4) Mooring Stations Designated under Article 10.

(a) Within the Docks.

The berth at No. 21 Buoys, No. 1. Dock is allocated as an internal mooring station but in the event of the berth being occupied, the Great Western Railway Company will afford every facility at some other point within the Docks.

(b) Outside the Docks.

This matter was discussed with the Ministry of Health, H.M.Customs Chief Officer, the Harbour Master, a Senior Pilot, and the Port Medical Officer, and finally it was left to the discretion of the Medical Officer as to its suitability or otherwise.

(5) Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.

(1) Where a ship (whether a foreign-going or not) arrives in a district from a foreign port and it appears to the Customs Officer from answers to questions in a declaration of health or from answers to enquiries made by him or otherwise : -

(a) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be of an infectious nature or a case of such illness; or

(b) that the ship has called at a port or seaboard included in the list referred to in Article 11; or

(c) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats and mice on the ship or sickness or death<sup>not</sup> attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats and mice on the ship,

he shall direct that the ship shall be taken to and detained at a mooring station unless the medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority otherwise allows.



(2) The Medical Officer may also direct that a ship arriving from a foreign port shall be detained for medical examination, and may hand a notice in writing to that effect to the customs officer who, if he is the first officer to visit the ship, shall deliver the notice to the master.

Arrangements have been made with H.M. Customs for standing exemption from detention, under Article 14 in the following instances :-

- (a) Vessels arriving with minor infectious disease,
- (b) Vessels arriving from infected ports with clean Declaration of Health,
- (c) Vessels from infected ports with minor infectious disease on board.

Vessels under the above-mentioned headings are allowed to proceed to their normal place of mooring, loading or discharge under a modified form of pratique, the medical officer of health notified of their arrival, and Article 16 put into operation.

(6) Experience of Working of Article 16.

During the year in no case was it necessary to enforce the provisions of this Article.

(7) Arrangements for Medical Inspection.

(a) Premises and Waiting Rooms.

Port Medical Officer's Office, Port Health Inspector's Office.

(b) Cleansing and Disinfection.

The Port Health Officers undertake the disinfection of infected quarters, and infected bedding is removed to the Public Health Centre for steam disinfection.

Verminous persons are removed by ambulance to the Public Health Centre where they are bathed, and their clothing and other articles are disinfected by steam.

- (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations. There is none.

- (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

(i) Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.

Arrangements have been made for the treatment of persons suffering from Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever at the Council's Isolation Hospital, Weycock Road. This hospital is also used for cases of smallpox. No other types of infectious disease are dealt with at this hospital.

(ii) Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever occurring in the Port are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Barry Borough Council.

(iii) Smallpox and Chicken Pox.

Cases of Smallpox and Chicken Pox occurring in the Port of Barry are removed to the Smallpox Hospital of the Barry Borough Council.

(iv) Other Infectious Diseases.

On account of the fact that there are no cubicle wards in the Barry Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Council have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Council to receive patients suffering from diseases of the enteric group, cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas and meningitis other than tuberculous.

Other cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels such as dysentery, malaria, influenza, pneumonia, and measles are admitted to the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.

(e) Ambulance Transport.

A motor ambulance for infectious disease is provided by the Barry Borough Council.

(f) Supervision of Contacts.

Contacts if allowed to remain on the ship are kept under daily observation by the Port Medical Officer. If after examination they are permitted to proceed to their own homes, their names and addresses are taken and notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are going.

(8) Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rats for Plague, and other Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations.

These examinations are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff.

(9) Treatment of Venereal Disease.

Arrangements for the Detection and Treatment of Venereal Diseases amongst seamen.

Careful inquiry is always made of the responsible officers of ships relating to the possibility of cases of venereal disease amongst the crew, and leaflets with full directions are distributed to masters of vessels.

The following Table gives details relating to treatment of Venereal Diseases during the year.

Seamen treated at Venereal Diseases Clinic.

1946.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Non- Venereal.	Totals.
<u>Cases.</u>					
Total	80	2	117	26	225
New	45	2	98	25	170
<u>Attendances.</u>					
Total	876	4	383	58	1,321
New	570	4	198	57	829

(10). Arrangements for the Interment of Dead.

When death occurs on board ships at the Port of Barry, the body is removed to the mortuary and arrangements made for the interment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table V.

Table C. (Ministry of Health). Cases of Sickness (Infectious) landed from Vessels, 1946.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1946.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Diphtheria	-	1	1	1.8
Malaria	-	1	1	0.2
Tuberculosis	-	1	1	0.2



Table D. (Ministry of Health) Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1946.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Nil.	-	-	-	-

#### V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The figures relating to rat destruction, deratisation certificates, deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year can be found in Tables 10 and 11.

Measures of rat destruction on vessels during the year are given in Table 12.

Continuous measures against rat prevalence of premises in the vicinity of the docks, on quays, wharves and warehouses are carried out.

TABLE VII

Table E. (Ministry of Health). Rats destroyed during 1946.

#### (1) ON VESSELS.

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Black Rats	9	79	-	56	10	10	48	-	13	85	26	-	336
Brown Rats	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats examined	5	12	-	12	7	8	6	-	8	6	6	-	70
Infected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Table F. (Ministry of Health) In Docks, Quays, Wharves, and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Black Rats	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Brown Rats	16	16	27	19	11	19	32	14	27	22	9	21	233
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats examined	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	2	18
Infected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### V1. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

All ships are inspected by the Port Health Inspectors on arrival and strict investigation made as to the occurrence of any cases of sickness during the voyage. After berthing, systematic inspections are made of vessels, particularly with regard to living quarters, and enquiries made as to rat prevalence and mortality. In any cases of doubt, samples of water are taken for bacteriological examination and action taken according to the results received.

Generally speaking, shipowners are improving the condition of crews' quarters, particularly in the larger vessels, but not to the same degree in smaller or coasting ones. On the other hand, the standard of cleanliness in many coasters is very commendable.

DEFECTS OF SANITATION. - During the year, 185 informal notices were served on owners and masters of vessels requiring them to remedy defects discovered after routine inspections. These notices specified 471 defects of sanitation and represented 2 defects of original construction, 48 wear and tear, and 421 lack of cleanliness.

The following is a detailed list of the defects discovered during the year.

	Defects discover- ered.	Defects remod- ied.	Defects not Remedied.
<u>DEFECTS OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION.</u>			
No Food Stores.	1	-	1
<u>LIGHTING AND HEATING.</u>			
Insufficient lighting.	1	-	1
Total -	2	-	2
<u>STRUCTURAL DEFECTS THROUGH WEAR AND TEAR.</u>			
Defective flushing cistern to closets.	7	7	-
" closet pans.	3	3	-
" exhaust pipes.	1	1	-
" side ports.	8	7	1
" beds.	1	1	-
" scuppers.	3	3	-
" wash-basins.	2	2	-
" valves to wash-basins.	1	-	1
" seat to closet.	2	2	-
" bogeys.	4	4	-
Choked closets.	4	4	-
Defective flooring.	1	-	1
" domestic tank.	1	1	-
" ice boxes.	8	8	-
Choked waste pipes.	2	2	-
Total -	48	45	3
<u>DIRT AND OTHER CONDITIONS PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.</u>			
Dirty forecastles.	114	114	-
" closet pans.	62	62	-
" closets.	62	62	-
" washplaces.	36	36	-
" bedding.	11	11	-
" storerooms.	16	16	-
" messrooms.	11	11	-
" galley.	20	20	-
" refrigerator.	4	4	-
" pantry.	2	2	-
Accumulation of refuse.	13	13	-
Rat infested accommodation.	3	3	-
Totals.	354	354	-
<u>VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.</u>			
Verminous accommodation.	15	15	-
" pantry.	10	10	-
" galley.	11	11	-
" messrooms.	9	9	-
" storerooms.	7	7	-
" bedding.	15	15	-
Total.	67	67	-
Grand Total.	471	466	5



Number of vessels subject to detailed examination.....	1,061
" " notices served.....	185
" " " complied with.....	181
" " " partially complied with.....	4
(a) Percentage of defects remedied.....	97.83
(b) " " " of original construction remedied..	85.7
(c) " " " through wear and tear remedied....	96.3
(d) " " " due to dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health remedied....	100.0
(e) " " " due to vermin remedied.....	100.0

Table J. (Ministry of Health).

Classification of Nuisances.

Number inspected during 1946.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions.
1,061	2	48	421

FOOD INSPECTION.

1. - Action taken under :-

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.  
The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.  
The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food)  
Regulations, 1925 - 1939.  
The Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934.

The Cold Stores were inspected during the year and 1,721 lbs. of meat was condemned.

Several grain cargoes were examined during the year, and 12,580 lbs. of wheat was found unfit for milling, and was prepared for animal feeding.

2. - Shellfish.

There are no shellfish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

3. - Number of samples of food examined by :-

(a) Bacteriologist.

Nature of Sample	)	Nil.
Result of examination	)	

(b) Analyst.

Nature of Sample	)	Nil.
Result of examination	)	

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

(a) Factories and Workshops.

The Port Health Inspectors made frequent inspections of the sanitary conveniences during the year. All nuisances discovered have been reported upon and the remedial work carried out. The conditions from a public health point of view are satisfactory.

(b) Sanitary Conveniences on Dockside.

Many of the obsolete and unsatisfactory public sanitary conveniences on the dockside have now been replaced by modern and up-to-date ones.

(c) Foreign Animals Orders, 1910 - 1919.

These orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports, scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on which animals are carried.

41 cats and 12 dogs were brought to the port on vessels.

(d) Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

No orders were issued under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, during the year.

(e) Dangerous Drugs.

Three certificates for supply of scheduled drugs under these Acts were issued during the year.

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates.

The following table shows the number of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during 1946.



Table H. x (Ministry of Health). Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.				No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued.
		After fumigation with.		After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		H.C.N.	SO <sub>2</sub> .			H.C.N. and SO <sub>2</sub> .	
Ships up to 300 tons.	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
" from 301 - 1,000 tons.	10	1	-	-	-	9	10
" " 1,001 - 3,000 "	30	6	-	-	-	24	30
" " 3,001 - 10,000 "	21	8	-	-	-	13	21
" over 10,000 tons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	63	15	-	-	-	48	63

x. Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port 11.)

Table 3. (Ministry of Health) Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" vessel or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Number of such vessels arriving.	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub> .	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels on which trapping, etc. were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table showing - Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels during the year.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number of vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub> .	Number of dead rats recovered.	Number of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of dead rats recovered.	Number of vessels fumigated by H.C.N. and SO <sub>2</sub> .	Number of dead rats recovered	Number of vessels on which trapping, &c were employed.	Number of dead rats recovered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
-	-	15	336	-	-	-	-